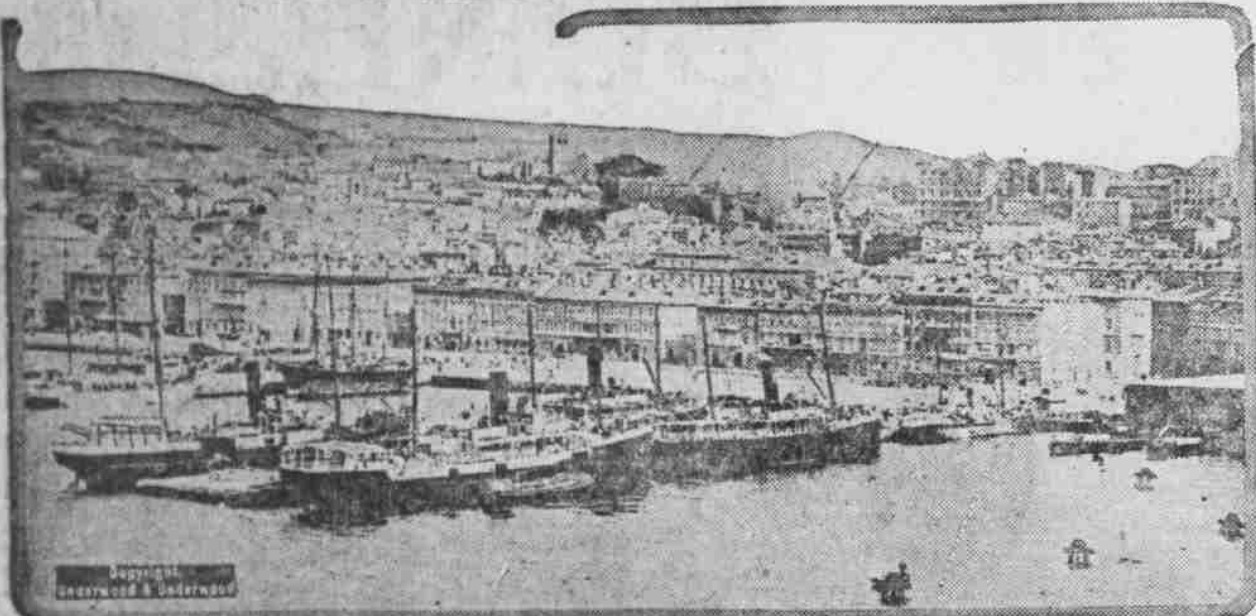


## VIEW OF THE WATER FRONT OF TRIESTE



General view of the water front of Trieste, the way to which was opened to the Italians by their capture of Gorizia.

CHAMPION MULE  
PACKER OF U. S.

Daly Is World's Greatest Expert  
on Possibilities of Missouri  
Hybrid.

## IN CHARGE OF PACK TRAINS

Has Devised Many Improvements in  
This Method of Transportation—  
Conducts School for Muleteers  
on the Border.

San Antonio, Tex.—H. W. Daly, chief packer of the quartermaster corps, U. S. A., the greatest expert on the possibilities of the Missouri mule on earth, is here. His duty is the organization of ten pack trains and he is conducting a school for muleteers.

The model class of the school comprises one gray bell horse and a company of 64 white or gray mules—all "veterans," for this is the pack train that crossed into Mexico with Sibley soon after the Glens Ferry raid.

Here is an inventory of a pack train: Packmaster, who gets \$100 a month but no rations; "cargador," \$60 a month and rations; blacksmith or horseshoer, \$75 a month, but no rations; cook, \$40 a month and rations; ten packers, \$50 a month and rations. Each individual in a pack train has his own mount, so there are to be 14 riding mules and the remainder—60 animals—carry the packs. The duties of the bell horse are to lead the procession.

As a general thing, each pack mule will walk away with a minimum load of 250 pounds, that means something more than six tons of cargo to the train, and if need be the cargo can be raised to eight tons.

Over in the Philippines one of Mr. Daly's mules rambled around on mountain trails with 540 pounds aboard and the load happened to be a mountain howitzer. This mule, while not awarded a medal, was nevertheless a hero and saved the day, for the howitzer put to rout any enemy apparently untouched by mere rifle fire.

When packers become proficient they should be able to load a mule in about thirty seconds. As Daly figures it, two months are required to turn out a first class pack train of the sort above criticized.

Many Years a Packer.

Nowadays the "aparejo," or pack mule, which Daly invented for our army, is made to conform to the mule so there is little possibility of the heavy load chafing or injuring the animal's back.

Daly's experiences as a packer started in the spring of 1895 when he crossed the British northwest territories from Montreal to Vancouver and was employed in bringing in supplies on mule back to the Canadian mining camps.

Then he engaged as packer in many Indian campaigns of the United States army, including the operations against Geronimo.

When the Spanish war broke out he was working on a railroad in Mexico. He enlisted immediately and went to Cuba. After the campaign he was called to Washington, where he devised improvements in pack-train transportation. He also went to West Point to lecture.

From 1902 to 1906 he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth and there made further improvements in field artillery, mountain and machine gun, engineer, signal, hospital and ordnance corps pack equipment. On February 17, 1906, he was made chief packer of the army.

"For mountain work no substitute to take the place of the mule will ever be found," said Daly.

## ARE WEDDED BY TELEPHONE

Couple Used the Wires When They Found They Could Not Meet.

Great Falls, Mont.—Arthur Brugger of Havre and Miss Hattie Hudnut of Portland, Ore., were married by telephone the other night. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Francis H. Case of Havre, Mr. Brugger being at the telephone there and Miss Hudnut at the other end of the wire at her home in Portland.

## RABBIT'S EYE FOR A GIRL

Burgeons Expect to Restore Sight of Seventeen-Year-Old Eskimo Girl.

Portland, Ore.—New York's best surgeons will endeavor to restore the sight of Melba, a seventeen-year-old Eskimo girl, who was found deserted in an igloo by Dr. H. French, United States government physician in Alaska.

The corner of a rabbit will be grafted

## BOY TAKES NAP IN TRUNK

Parents Have Long Hunt and Are About to Call Police When He Is Found.

Portland, Ore.—Edward McBride, an eight-year-old lad who lives with his parents at No. 427 Tenth street, crawled into a trunk, lowered the lid and went to sleep the other night. Missed by his parents, they searched the neighborhood for two hours. They were on the verge of calling in aid

## WINS FAME AS FISHERMAN

Measles Attack All But Father in Illinois Home—Scarcely Health Officer.

Pana, Ill.—This discovery was made here recently of ten cases of measles in one family and the board of health immediately ordered a strict quarantine upon the home. The cases are in the family of Edward Bland, ten years old; Irene Bland, seven years old; Calart Bland, aged four, and Fannie Bland, aged three.

## TEN IN FAMILY STRICKEN

Measles Attack All But Father in Illinois Home—Scarcely Health Officer.

Those ill and bedfast are Mrs. Ella Bland, the wife and mother, and these children: Mrs. Mary F. Harlow, thirty-six years of age; William D. Bland, twenty-one years of age; Levi Bland, eighteen years old; Maudie Bland, fifteen years old; Gertie Bland, twelve years old; Susanna Bland, ten years old; Irene Bland, seven years old; Calart Bland, aged four, and Fannie Bland, aged three.

President William Fisher of the health board bent a hasty retreat from the Bland home when he went there to investigate, believing that he had found his way into a veritable nest of smallpox. Later physicians diagnosed the disease as measles. None of the cases are considered serious at this time.

## DISCOVER GOLD IN THE SAND

Find in Minnesota Creek Causes Fever to Spread to Whole Surrounding Country.

Austin, Minn.—Gold has been found here in the sands of the Cedar river. Samples sent to assayers recommended by the treasury department at Washington were found to run as high in value as \$1,000.50 a ton.

The appearance of the mineral, known as float gold, in banks of the stream has caused the fever to spread to the surrounding country, and farmers now are sending samples out for authoritative inspection.

The first find was made by Mrs. Daisy Delinger during the excavation for a cellar.

Phoenixville, Pa.—The body of Dorothy Barr, the seventeen-year-old girl of this place, who drowned in the Schuylkill river, was found about one mile from the spot where she lost her life when her canoe upset. Look Ten-der Heunessy, at the Pawling locks, saw the body floating in the river and recovered it from a boat.

The drowning of Miss Barr and the finding of her body following the prediction made a week before the girl's death by a fortune teller whom she and a girl friend consulted in a spirit of fun. The seer then told Miss Barr to avoid all trips or voyages upon the water, and said she would take such a trip and would drown.

The girl laughed at the clairvoyant, but the prophecy was vividly recalled to the mind of her companion when the body was recovered.

## SON COMMANDS HIS FATHER

Latter Is a Private in a Militia Company, and Former Is Lieutenant.

Kansas City, Kan.—The regular order of things is that the son should take orders from the father.

But in Company A, Kansas National Guard of Kansas City, Kan., this order is reversed in the case of William Firstenberg, father, and Alfred Firstenberg, son.

William Firstenberg, although postmaster of Kansas City, Kan., and an important appearing person of some 250 pounds, is just a private.

Alfred Firstenberg is Second Lieutenant of the company, much smaller in size but possessing authority.

So when Son Firstenberg issues orders "Pa" Firstenberg, although he may be a bit tired—or perhaps differing in opinion—must obey them. In this case the son has to be obeyed.

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Lightning Kills Dog on Chain.

Mount Holly, N. J.—Lightning recorded an unusual stunt on the farm

of George W. Heiserman, near Jacksonville, the other night. When the storm came two dogs were tied to a tree, one with a chain and the other with a rope. A bolt hit the top of the tree, ripped off the bark all the way down and ran on the chain and killed the dog on the chain. The other tied with a rope was shocked, but not badly hurt.

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## Failure to Develop Inland Waterways Reduces Volume of Our Foreign Trade

By SENATOR JOSEPH E. RANSDELL of Louisiana

We can never reach the completest development of all our resources unless we have available the cheapest possible transportation; and one might as well deny the correctness of the multiplication table as to deny that a completely improved and thoroughly equipped waterway can furnish transportation more cheaply than any other method known to man. There are enormous resources in the United States which will never be developed until they have water transportation available, because they cannot stand the cost of transportation, either by road or by rail. And there is food for serious thought in the fact that during every one of the twenty years ending with 1913 the foreign commerce of Germany, a country much smaller than the United States, with less wealth, much less population, and vastly inferior resources, exceeded the foreign commerce of the United States by hundreds of millions of dollars, and the excess was steadily growing greater as the years went by.

In a country the farthest point of which is only as far from a great seaport as Pittsburgh is from New York the farseeing statesmen of Germany have thought it wise to develop an intricate network of connecting waterways in order that cheap transportation should enable the development of the resources of every part of the empire. In this country practically the whole interior of the continent is today dependent upon rail transportation, and the failure to develop our waterways will not only limit the total amount of foreign trade which we can secure in competition with nations better supplied with transportation facilities but will have a tendency to concentrate all manufacturing for export at points on or near the seacoast to the detriment of the interior of the country.

## Congress Should Provide Equipment for an Army of at Least Three Million Men

By W. WELLINGTON MASSEE  
Headmaster Massee County School, Brownville, N. Y.

Because congress is given to stinting our regular army unduly, many of our regular army officers, in order to rouse a general interest in preparedness, have suggested all sorts of devices to get the entire country into a military frame of mind, trying carefully in each case to make suggestions which would not be of any great expense to the national government. Such plans, however, according to the greatest authorities on preparedness, do not very materially, if at all, help to prepare the nation against a foreign enemy, and such plans are only sidestepping the real solution, if a real preparedness is desired. To be prepared well, even in a small way, congress should vote much of the following:

Three million uniforms and complete outfits and commissary provisions for 3,000,000 soldiers; 25,000 complete kitchen outfits for camp and for travel; 25,000 light and heavy automobile transportation trucks; 5,000 armored automobiles; 25,000 machine guns; 5,000 cannon, both of field and siege artillery. A supply of ammunition for all of the above to last at least six months.

Should there be any real danger, this slight preparedness would tide us over for the first year. In real danger, such as France is under, with all this in reserve and with a strong navy, our people, old and young, could follow the pursuits of peace with a tranquil mind. The enemy would hesitate a long time before making an attack on this side of the water. By the end of the first year we could put into the field 7,000,000 hardened and trained soldiers.

Dustin Farnum recently captured the silver button for hauling in the largest yellowtail caught on the Pacific coast in 14 months. The heavy seen in the picture weighed 170 pounds and gave Farnum and his boatman one of the hardest battles of their lives. The fish is a member of the deep sea bass family and was declared "old" in the short time of 22 minutes. It was one of the largest of its kind caught in years.

GIRL DIES AS PREDICTED

Fortune Teller Told Pennsylvania Girl to Avoid Trips on the Water.

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## LINGERIE OF MERIT

"Underthings" and negligee garments are quite as important to the well-dressed woman as the suits, gowns and coats of her wardrobe. She knows that smart dressing must have a correct foundation, and that such a foundation never consists of poorly made, ill-fitting undergarments. Personal cleanliness demands that a real pride be taken in the material and make of lingerie and negligee apparel, and while there is rarely as quick and radical a revolution in the style lines of these garments as is realized frequently in outer apparel, certainly undergarment styles do change and each season sees the introduction of many novelties.

Sheer silks and very soft, pliable naines are well liked for undergarments by many women, while for real hot-weather wear the thin cottons—batiste, net, etc.—are generally preferred.

White batiste and muslin undergarments are correctly trimmed with organdie embroidery in all white or novel colors.

Souachee braid stitched in intricate designs is one of the tritum motifs of street frocks, and some afternoon gowns of chiffon show heavy braiding as their sole trimming. This gives somewhat the same contrast between a heavy trimming and a sheer fabric that fur banding on chiffon and crepe bring.

Today, when this fabric is so popular, it is well to know how to wash it in a way that preserves its beauty. The yellow appearance of washed white crepe or crepe de chine which is sometimes seen can be avoided by a knowledge of a few simple rules.

Luke-warm water should be used, with any pure, white soap that does not contain too much lye. Professional laundresses use a mixture of salts of tartar and borax—half and half in warm water—but the soap one is accustomed to use is just as effective. Oily streaks at the neck and wrists should be removed with gasoline before washing. After a good suds is made, dip the garment in, and do not rub, but move it about in the water so that the suds come in contact with all parts. Rinse in several waters very thoroughly so that not one particle of soap-suds is left on the garment. In each case squeeze the water out; never wring it, or the material will have a pulled appearance, even after ironing.

Also georgette crepe, or any thin crepe, is liable to part or give way on the crosswise strands if it is handled roughly. Shake out of the last rinsing water and wrap the garment in a cloth until nearly dry. Then iron on the warmest on the wrong side. Usually the colors are fast, and with this method a waist or an undergarment will look as if it had just come from the shop.

Flesh-colored crepe de chine, georgette crepe, silk or batiste underwear should be washed with a little red ink or a bit of red ribbon or red crepe paper in the final rinsing water. This will preserve the flesh tint through many launderings. Be sure that the ink or dye is evenly distributed through the water, or the material will be streaked and spotted in an ugly way.

Two widths of satin or other material 38 inches wide—the length, of course, regulated by the figure for which it is made—will be required for the nightdress shown, and the garment is sloped so that only a scant fulness is in evidence at the top—Washington Star.

USE OF TRANSFER PATTERNS

All Sorts of Designs Are at Command and Their Employment Should Be General.

For a long time it has been possible to buy machine-embroidered self edging in heavy white cotton. Now the design for this edging can be bought and transferred to white cotton bands. It consisted of tiny kitchen utensils—bowls, coffee mills, pepper pots, spoons and teapots. There are similar designs to apply to the ends of kitchen towels. The same designs are very effective worked on buffet and serving-table scarfs for the simple dining room. They are most effective in blue, on white.

The swallow and bluebird remain favorite designs for embroidery, and they may be bought in numerous attitudes to apply to centerpieces and table doilies, to towels, bureau scarfs and other linen.

Cross-stitch is used, and very effectively, too, for embroidering towels, and it can be quite as effectively used on children's dresses. Worked in pink or blue on white it gives charming results.

The woman who does much embroidery should buy several sets of the alphabet, in transfer patterns. She will then have any letter she needs, whenever she needs it. (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

NEWS AND NOTES OF FASHION

Use of Fur Even More Pronounced Than It Was Last Season—Beaded Fabrics and Braids.

The woman who had last winter's skirt cut a little longer than fashion required so that it would be sure to do service this winter, is in the same boat with the woman who refrained from fur trimming because she was afraid it would be out of style this season. Skirts are shorter if any.

Children's Dresses.

Combination ideas are much used in new models for children, the little coats or bodices being of plain fabrics, and the skirt and trimmings of fancy material or silk. The middie idea is used, as well as sailor dresses with novelty collars, cuffs and shields. Russian blouses, coats and pleated effects and gimpes and suspender skirts with white or silk waists are also much in evidence. Sashes and belts are used, some being of self-material, others of silk and leather.

Wash dresses are in plique, cordaline, linen, rep and chambray in white and in plain colors. Many of these are simply trimmed with hand or machine embroidery. Many are made in high-waisted empire effect. A few have the belt placed slightly above the normal waistline, and others at the normal or a few inches below that point.

Fashion Whimsy.

An unexpected development of the season is velvet as a sports fabric. Summer always brings some fashion whimsy or other, and this year it becomes the velvet. Big velvet bows

are appearing on sports hats; velvet ribbons are used for sashes on summer frocks and very smart hats of black velvet. Even summer sports coats of black velvet or dark green velvet. The coat is a jaunty little affair falling just below the waist line and fastening with a single button at the throat. There are pockets to slip the hands in, and a round cape-collared at the neck. Coat and collar are lined with white satin, and the square cut fronts are faced with wicktex, the light, resilient stiffening which is better than the old-fashioned crinoline facing, because it neither crushes nor becomes limp from exposure to dampness.

The Neatly Tailored Suit.

A girl in a neatly tailored suit, even if it be of the mode of year before last, is sure to look well if her hat is smart and becoming, her boots neat and well chosen and her gloves fresh and immaculate. If I had a limited amount of money to spend on clothes, I think I should be tempted to spend most of it in pleasant details.

Vegetable Ashes.

Do not throw away any vegetable ash, for all ashes have a decided garden value. Some seem to have the impression that trashy material returns ashes of little worth, but the reverse is often true. Ashes from cotton hulls have shown as much as 30 per cent of potash and sold for \$40 a ton. Some weeds would prove equally rich. In addition there is always some phosphoric acid and a heavy per cent of lime. That most precious element, nitrogen, however, was all burned out, therefore these substances would prove of little value if allowed to decompose in the soil rather than be destroyed by combustion. Ashes of deciduous trees, being nearly all hardwoods, are of more value than those from evergreens, for the latter are nearly all conifers—pines, cypresses, etc.

Making House Entrance Attractive.

To one who must watch expenses carefully, the solution of the entrance to the grounds of the country house is often a difficult task. With one can afford to employ the services of a landscape architect the problem is, of course, simplified.

The guiding spirit here, as in the structural features of the house itself, should be to create an entrance, simple, attractive, substantial and in harmony with the surroundings.

Stones are generally easy to procure in the country; therefore stone pillars with a durable gate between make an attractive entrance, within reach of even the limited pocket.

Growing vines and flowers will add greatly to the general attractiveness of this approach and furnish the connecting link between entrance and grounds.

Coal Dust and Phthisis.

Though coal dust does not kill germs reason is found for thinking that it prevents phthisis. Dr. J. S. Haldane, in an address to British mining engineers, states that the phthisis death rate among colliers is lower even than that among farm laborers, whose occupation is so exceptionally healthy. It is suggested that the smoke particles inhaled by town dwellers and smokers may have the effect, in moderation, of training the lungs against really harmful foreign matter.

Plenty of Time.

Lady Tourist (at observatory)—And that is your biggest telescope?—I should like to look at the eclipse through it, if you please.

Professor—But the eclipse is over. Lady (sitting down complacently)—Very well, I'll wait for the next one.

The Unattainable.

"Jiggs has but one ambition in life." "What's that?" "He hopes some day to be able to write letters as fast as the movie heroes write them."—Buffalo Express.

Land Tax the Most Equitable

By F. B. ANDREWS of Chicago.

The idea that a man's taxes should be in proportion to his ability to pay is fast losing its hold on the popular mind.

Organized society is of immense value to the individuals composing it, and the cost of maintaining it should be borne by those individuals in the proportion that they receive its benefits. A very reliable and very convenient measurement of these benefits lies in land values which are directly dependent on the nature and extent of the social organization.

Choose Graceful Footwear.

Cold-bloodedly considered, no woman with broad, short feet can improve their appearance by encasing them in a short vamp shoe that accents their already too wide and too short appearance. But that is exactly what the woman with the fat, pudgy little feet does. Watch her in the subway—there are dozens of her all unconsciously bringing out their very worst features.

If you happen to have a graceful, slender foot, it is distinctly worth your while to keep it well shod and accent your good points. If you have an awkward foot, make it as inconspicuous as possible.—New York Sun.

School Girl's Dress.

Lengthening a dress for the growing girl by letting down the hem, often reveals the fact that the edge is worn nearly or quite through. To strengthen the cover this, stitch a row of insertion or fancy braid over it.

Failure to Develop Inland Waterways Reduces Volume of Our Foreign Trade

By SENATOR JOSEPH E. RANSDELL of Louisiana

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